NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

ANSWERING WITH EQUIVOCATIONS THE EXCITING SCENES IN THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S DENIAL OF THEIR STORY,

THEIR LINE OF ATTACK-PAILURE OF THE AT-TEMPTED PARALLEL BETWEEN THE CASES OF MM. CARNOT AND GREVY-SIGNIFI-

CANCE OF THE EXPULSION OF COR-RESPONDENTS - FRENCH EN-THUSIASM FOR RUSTA. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNG.)

Paris, Jan. 16 .- President Carnot's denial of the Wilson-Dreyfus libel does not satisfy the The denial was transmitted, as usual, through the Havas Agency. The story is anced a calumny. The contradiction is form, "M. Carnot never returned either to M. Wilson or to M. Dreyfus the money they asked for." "Yet," cry such papers as the Radical "Lanterne" and the Roya'sst "Gaulois," this is an evasion. M. Carnot does not deny that he ordered some agent to return the money. To such miserable equivocations as these are

the conspirators reduced. I say again that it is waste of words to answer such people. they have no better weapons than these, they will make no real impression on public opinion. Their agitation is not only factious but factitious, and the perfidy of such a manoeuvre is flagrant. It is to be said to the credit of the Paris press in general that not many papers gave currency to this Wilson fiction and none of them enfassed to believe it

The line M. Carnot's enemies take is a very simple one. They all, or almost all, say that his personal integrity is not in question, that it is only his official acts which are questioned, that pothing more than indiscretion or want of firmness is imputed to him. The writers who accuse him of having been told the Panama story long since and of concenling it omit to explain by what means the President could have himself begun a prosecution, or what constitutional step he could have taken. He acts or refrains from acting according to the advice of his Ministers. They are responsible; he is constitutionally ir-

responsible, and he has no initiative.

All this his accusers know; none of it do they state. Their readers are tacitly invited to suppose that the President, as President, has failed in his duty. At no other than a period of confusion like the present would such attacks be attempted. It is solely because the public is supposed to be under the spell of Panama and ready to believe anything of anybody that these have a chance of success.

The Grevy precedent is recalled. M. Grevy had his son-in-law. Grevy clung to him, and public opinion demanded and obtained his resignation. That is what France is now told, and it is assumed that the same mysterious pressure can be brought to bear on M. Carnot; but the circumstances are totally different. There is no son-inlaw nor anybody else in M. Carnot's household who is even accused of corruption. The Ministers who were accused or even suspected have been dismissed; there remains not one. So far as M. Carnot had authority, he used it to purify the Administration and the party and the Republic; so far as M. Grevy had authority, he used it to shield the offender. The contrast is

complete. Nor is that all. Public opinion cannot act except through instruments. M. Grevy defied it for a while. What finally drove him out of office was the refusal of Ministers to retain or accept office at his hands. No Grevy Ministry had a chance of support in the Chamber; it was a deadlock, and the poor old man had to go. The effort to create a parallel situation may be made, but other means must be found than those now

employed.

Three correspondents in all have been or will be expelled for II points out, rather naively, that they all belong to does not seem to be the chief offence. They have been engaged in "political manoeuvres." It is because the libel was political and because the Ambassador attacked was the Russian Ambassafrontier. That is fair enough; the libeller ut any rate cannot complain. The other expelled correspondents are an Italian and a German.

but by M. Ribot himself. It was M. Ribot also who called at the Italian Embassy to deplore the attacks on the former Italian Ambassador. For once all parties are agreed in approving a Minisstill at a great height and is universal. The Russians recognize this state of feeling, and their good will is again expressed, as it was near the beginning of the Panama crisis. The "Novoe to pieces on account of Panama." This, however, is in response to the remark of the "Grajdanine, a less important paper, that not a single honest Frenchman was left in power. Such a remark did not require refutation, but the French naturally welcome any and every declaration of frien !ship from a Russian source. The unfrequency of these declarations enhances the value of each.

RUSSIAN JOURNALISTS ON THE STAND.

DENYING THAT THEY HAD RECTIVED PANAMA MONEY-EFFORTS TO GET THE NAMES OF

THE PAYEES OF ANONYMOUS CHECKS. mission of Inquiry to-day M. Souvoride and M. Tatischeff to tified as to the charges of corruption against the Russian press. M. Souveride, who introduced himself as Editor of the "Novoe Vremya," protested that M. Delahaye's charges as to the receipt of 500,000 francs by that newspaper from the Panama people were unqualified falsehoods. Neither he nor any of his fellow-journalists in Russia, as far as he knew, had touched a centime of l'anima money. M. Rouvier, ex-Min-ister of Finance, and M. Flourens, who was Min-ister of Foreign Affairs in 1886-88, should be tailed by the Commission to corroborate his

M. Tatischeff mode a similar denial. After giving his testimony he made a short speech to the Commission, to the effect that the friendship of Russia and France was imperilled by "this rising tide of calamny." Unless the Commission would defend Russia against palpable slander such had been bandied about recently, the most de-

plorable results might be expected. M. Boudard, chief clerk of the Sucz Canal to the payees of the anonymous checks which he drew when handling the press fund for the Panama Canal Company. He pleaded weakness of memory at first, and eventually replied per-President Brisson informed the Commission that he report of M. Flory, the expert accountant, onermany the books of the Panama Company Sould soon be laid before them; and the Com-

mission adjourned until to-morrow.

The Marquis de Castellane has come out with a derial of the report that he was the payee of a Panama check for 1,250,000 frames.

M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written to Signor Reseman, the litim Ambassador, stating that Charles de Lesseps and his acceptable, who are under accusation of frauds and ordery in connection with the Panama enterprise, formally declared before Magistrate Franqueville that no money had been given to General Menama formerly Ambassador from Italy.

CHAMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE IN EXPELLING NIRILISTS TUSTAINED, 352 TO 34-M. RIBOT'S FIRM REPLY TO THE INTERPELLATION

> -PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARTON AND HERZ - AMENDING THE PRESS LAW

Paris, Jan. 16.-Immediately after the opening of the Chamber to-day M. Lavy, Socialist Deputy for the Seine, interpellated the Government as to the expulsion of four Nihilists from France on January 13 at the instance of Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador. What had these four men done, he asked, that the right of living in a free country should be denied them? He and his colleafues were anxious to learn whether they lived under a popular Government or under a Govern ment which, while ostensibly free, had allied itself with the institutions of mediaeval despotism.

M. Ribot replied at length to the interpellation Since the discovery of a Nihilist bomb factory in Paris in 1889, he said, the police had watched with unremitting vigilance all dangerous persons France would never permit foreigners to intrigue on her soil against other Powers. The Govern ment would not hesitate to expel persons who came to the country for the purpose of plotting there the overthrow of other Governments. (Crie of "Oho! Oho!" from the Socialist Deputies.

Antoine Jourde, Socialist Deputy for the Gironde, moved, amid confusion, that the discussion of the expulsion be allowed to proceed, as vital interests were at stake. If the Government had the right to expel all who disagreed with its opinion in domestic or foreign politics, he said, it might as well proclaim a despotism at

An uproar followed these words, the Socialists cheering and the rest of the Chamber shouting their disapproval. On the vote, Deputy Jourde's motion was lost by 352 to 34.

Lucien Millevoye, Eoulangist Deputy for the omme, asked M. Bourgeois when the labbyist, Arton, and the German traitor and adventurer. Herz, would be prosecuted. These men, agains whom all the resources of the law ought to have been exhausted, had been permitted to go their way without a hand being raised to stop them They held the secrets of the Panama corruptness. which all the Government pretended to be anx-lous to probe. They had given and taken the bribes, yet no apparent effort was making to punish them for their crimes or to force from tactics are thought by those who practise them to them the evidence they held of the crimes of others.

"I refuse to associate myself with the makers no share in Wilson's rascalities, but Wilson was of unsubstantiated charges," answered M. Bourgeois. "On January 7 a warrant had already been issued for M. Arton's arrest. I brought the cas of M. Herz before the Council of the Legion of Honer. Two subpoeras were issued for him some time ago, and to-day they were changed to summenses for him to appear as an accused person. The last statement by M. Bourgeois was re-

ceived with prolonged cheers from the Left. M. Millevoye shouted: "Why did you wait so long?

Millevoye shouted: "Why did you wait so long?"
but M. Bourgeo's ignored the question.
A committee from the Deputies, which devotes itself to questions of Parliamentary business procedure, urged M. Ribot to finish the Panama inquiry with all possible speed, lest the other business of the Chamber be delayed.
M. Ribot replied that the Magistrate's examination had been almost completed, and that the report, would soon be submitted to the Chamber, The Government would ignore all questions during the discussion of the estimates. To-morrow be would introduce a bill providing for such an amendment of the Press law that persons libelling ambassadors or the sovereigns whom these Ambassadors represent in Paris could be prosecuted.

PARIS GARRISON READY FOR ACTION. PRESIDENT CARNOT, IT IS SAID, WOULD ACT WITH SEVERITY IN PUTTING DOWN DIS-

ORDER-THE ARMY'S LOYALTY. Paris, Jan. 16.—Notwithstanding the Government's professions of security, there is no doubt that the troops of the Paris garrison are kept ready for an emergency, and that on a few minutes' notice any street in Paris would be commanded by infantry, cavalry and artiflery. General Lorizillon, the new Minister of War, had a long conference yesterday with General Saussier, and it is also known that General Saussier's visit to President Carnot had other motives besides the desire of Saussier to disclaim ambition Paris, Jan. 16.-Notwithstanding the besides the desire of Saussier to disclaim ambition

M. Carnot's intimate friends assert that he is capable of being as stern and resolute in the enforcement of authority, should the occasion arise, as any man who has ever ruled France, and that his courteous and polished manners are the glove for an iron will. Should Carnot he conneiled, his friends

It is stated that secret orders have been sent to be commanders of several army corps, enjoining on the commanders of the competition of them to be ready to co-operate in case of necessity with the civil authority and to deal promptly and thoroughly with any symptoms of insubordination in the army itself. There is no reason to suppose, however, than any insubordination exists. Both of ficers and coldiers generally are loyal to the Republic and feel that their own interests are described. public, and feel that their own interests are identified with its maintenance. In the army, as among civilians, the attacks of foreign critics on the Republic have aroused indignation and served to stimulate a spirit of patriotism which rises above factional dif-

a spirit of patronsia a spirit of patronsia ferences.

The Paris newspapers to day show either a decided leaning or a milder opposition toward the Government. The resolute course of the Ministry has had a favorable influence, and there is virtually unanimous approval of the expulsion of foreign detractors. The prevalent tone and opinion are to the effect that the country has seen the worst of the Panama extra country has seen the worst of the Panama exposures, and the Frenchmen should unite when the honor of the nation is assalled by outside maligners.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED.

fine 4 extent in the suppression of such reports the curbority to expel obnexious allens. To day the ex-pulsion was announced of Signor Bernascoul, Puris-correspondent of the "Corriere Della Sera," a news-paper of considerable circulation in Milan, for having thrown suspicion upon General Menabrea, formerly Italian Ambassador in Paris, as having been impli-cated to Eugene beibers. This action on the part of Italian Ambassador in Paris, as having been impli-cated in Panama bribery. This action on the part of the Ministry is generally approved, as Marquis Mena-bren was a personal favorite with the people of France, notwichstanding the antagonism of late years between France and the Italian Kingdom. Nobody believes the charge against Menabrea, who always possessed a high reputation for integrity; and the insinuations against Earon Mohrenheim are believed to be equally against Earon Mohrenbeim are believed to be equally

The Government is also much displeased with the reports that have been sent abroad regarding the danger of an insurrection. These alarmist reports danger of an insurrection. These alarmist reports find ready publication in English newspapers, but within a few days, since the Ministry snowed a resolution not to harbor foreign correspondents who were striking at the Government, it is noticed that the sensational utterances of the London press, predicting in vetled language the downfall of the Republic, are either confined to the editorial columns or dated in large part from other capitals than Paris.

large part from other cepitals than Paris.

It is rumored that the exemplary action of the Government against allen retailers of Panama scandal is connection without sympathy among foreign correspondents themselves, the names of some of whom have been mentioned in connection with the topic of the genteral corruption of the press. A correspondent of one teral corruption of the press. A correspondent of one teral corruption of the press.

o keep certain facts regarding their enterprise out of he public press. The report is that he did not get money to say anything in favor of the company, but was paid to devote his attention to other subjects when the Penama enterprise might have been a profit

when the Pennam enterprise might have been a prontable field of investigation.

Berilin, Jan. 16.—The developments in France are learning watched here with the closest interest, and the course of the French Government toward the men involved in the Panama affair is retarded as favorable to the maintenance of the Republic. All the papers to day contain articles on the expulsion of the journalists who have tried to point the scandal in its blackest light, and, as a rule, they express approval of the action of the French authorities in driving the objectionable newspaper men from the country.

THE DIRECTORS WELL TREATED IN PRISON. Paris, Jan. 16.-The report that Charles de Lesseppply to their present situation in the prison of Mazas. Their cells are well warmed and their beds almost luxurious. The authorities have even allowed them o supply themselves with articles of toilet not in cluded in the prison rules, and they get their meal rom a restaurant outside, and drink good Bordeaux wine and Mocha coffee, with brandy from their ow Here is the menu of M. Cotta yesterday Veal chop with polators, duck with peas, cheese and foult, bread, a bottle of Bordeaux and a glass of Chartreuse. Everybody in the prison treats them wit the greatest deference. The pilson library is entirely at their service; the romances of Jules Verne are their favorite reading. Among other concessions, they are allowed to have a light all night. But they are not happy. M. Charles de Lesseps in particular is in perpetual anxiety as to the condition of his sick and sent fether.

THESE DEFENDANTS MAY BE DISCHARGED. Paris, Jan. 16.-There are ramors this evening that receedings against Deputies Roche, Rouvier Arene and Senator Theyenet will be stopped and that they will be discharged for lack of evidence.

A FIRE ON THE BOTHNIA AT SEA. PROMPT WORK BY THE CREW AVERTED WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A GREAT DISASTER-

FIRE IN A CARGO OF COTTON. London, Jan. 16 .- The Cunard Line steamer Bothr aptain Hewitson, from New York, January 7, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Some of her passengers said that at noon yesterday when the steamer was in latitude 51 north, ongitude 17 west, a fire broke out in the after pro vision storeroom. Long tongues of flame shot to the upper deck through a ventilator. The flames were discovered before they had made much headway, the crew were called to fire quarters, hose was stretched and in half an hour the fire was extinguished. The tamage done was triffing. There was great exciten among the passengers when the fire was flest discovered, but it soon subsided upon the assurances of the officers that there was no danger of the flames spreading beyond the storeroom. The crew showed good discipline. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp. Many of the ship's stores were destroyed. It has been learned that the steamer was in the

ravest danger, as next to the storeroom there was tored a quantity of all. The well-directed effort ored a quantity in the crew prevented it from catching fire. The uptain of the steamer has made no report of the

The British steamer Powderham, Captain Organ, at Liverpool from Galveston, reports that on January at Liverpool from Galveston, reports that on January by which is latitude 46 N., longitude 36 W., fire was discovered in the cotion stowed under the poopeleck water was plaxed on the fire, and a number of blazing bales were lettisoned. The peopheck was badly barned, and the fire was so not that the deck beams were buckled and bent. Almost 250 bales of the cotton were damaged by fire and water.

A DISASTROUS GALE AT TRIESTE. VESSELS WRECKED, WITH LOSS OF LIFE, WHILE TRYING TO ENTER THE HARBOR-MANY PER-SONS IN THE STREETS INJURED.

Trieste, Jan. 16 .- A terrific storm has been weeping this city since 10 o'clock this morning. Sleet or snow has fallen incessantly, and the wind has been blowing a hurricane. Tiles and chimneys have been burled into the street, half the trees in the streets have been snapped off close to the pavements, and tram cars have been tumbled from the tracks.

It has been impossible for versels to enter the arber. An Italian bark, which tried to come was battered by the ice to a wreck in sight of the docks, and foundered with all on Two attempts were made to send help to the erew, but the sailers put back before getdozen yards from land, as it was impossible, they said, for small craft to live in such a sea An English bark went ashore an hour later, just of the State of New-York.

of thirteen men.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

London, Jan. 16.—A Cabinet Council lasting three hours was held te-day, and it was rumored that the friction between members of the Cabinet as to the details of the Home Rule bill showed a considerable augmentation since the last meeting. The financial terms of the bill are said, however, to be substantially arranged. In the first Home Rule bill the ratio of the bill the contributions to the Impactal explanates, contributions to the Impactal explanates. arranged. In the first Home Rule bill the ratio of Ireland's contributions to the Imperial exchequer was one-fifteent's a total sum of £3,242,000 a year. This estimate was lased on valuation of property in Great Entain and Ireland, ratios of income tax, and properties on which death duties were assessed. Farmell testing the estimate was lased on valuation of property in Great Entain and Ireland, ratios of income tax, and properties on which death duties were assessed. Farmell testing the estimate was been assessed. Farmell ward issued the following bulletin: one-fifteenth, a total sum of £3,242,000 a year. This estimate was based on valuation of property in Great Britain and Ireland, ratios of income tax, and properties on which death duties were assessed. Farnell necepted the estimate, while protesting analost its alleged injustice and inaccuracy. The new proposals, lassed upon juster data, will make Ireland's contribution only one-twenty-third, equalling £2,070,855 a year. It is understood that the reduction is effected simply by decreasing imperial expenditure in Ireland. Another important leature in the Irish funnical scheme is that a loan shall be greated from the Imperial to the Irish exchanger, to enable the Irish Administration to start farly. The demants of the Redmond section that Ireland's contribute a louid be only £1,600,000 will not be entertailed by Mr. Gladstone.

M. CARNOT'S CALUMNIATORS. THE CABINET REPELS ATTACKS | English paper, unless rumor does him gross injustice, INVOKING THE STATE'S AID.

DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF STOCK HELD IN FRANCE. THE REMOVAL OF THE DIREC-TORS AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER DEMANDED.

Albany, Jan. 16 .- An application has been made through Root & Clark, of New-York, to the Attorney-General of the State, asking that an action be instituted against John Newton, Charles Condert, Ernest L. Oppenheim, Julius W. Adams A. Chesebrough, Edward A. Drake Samuel R. Probasco, Xavier Boyard, Samuel M. Felton, D. Lowber Smith, J. Edward Simmons William B. Franklin, James H. Parker, Henry Boudet, Paul Arthur Cheramy, Paul Emile Franceis Hyronimus, the Universal Interoceanie Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company, having in view the removal o the directors of the Panama Railroad Company the disfranchisement of the stock held by the canal company and the appointment of a receiver for the railroad company.

The Attorney-General is asked to begin the action in behalf of the people of the State. He has directed the attorneys for the railroad compary to be informed that a hearing upon the application will be had before him at Albany or Saturday next, at half-past 1 o'clock, for the purpose of determining whether the action shall be instituted or not. A copy of the propose complaint is to be sent to the attorneys of the railroad company, and they will have an oppor tunity of inspecting the exhibits which are therein referred to before the hearing.

The complaint in the proposed action sets forth the salient points of the treaty of December 12. 1846, under which the United States Governmen assumed a protectorate over the Isthmus of Panama, and refers to the exceptional privileges accorded to the Government and to the corpora tions to be created under its auspices. It sets forth the terms of the grant made by New-Granada to Messrs, Aspinwall, Stevens and Chauncey, and calls attention to the covenant contained that grant that, during the continuance of the railway privilege, the Government of New-Granzela could not itself undertake the openin of or grant to others the right to open a maritin canal across the Isthmus to connect the tw seas without the consent of the Panama Railroad Company. Based upon this grant the State of New-York was called upon to incorporate the Panama Railroad Company to receive an assign ment thereof, which it did in 1849.

Attention is called to subsequent contracts by which it was intended that the railroad company and its stockholders should be protected against the building of a canal across the Isthmus, and to other measures calculated to secure the domination of America through the railread. Reference is also had to the concession made to Napoleon Wyse in May, 1878, of the right to build a canal which grant is the one that became the property of the Panama Canal Company. This grant especially provided for indemnification to the railunless an amicable arrangement could be entered into permitting the building of the canal. The allegation is then made that, in hen of making such arrangement or of securing the consent of the railroad or paying it or the Colom

bian Government proper indemnity, the canal con pany tecome the purchaser of 68,534 shares out pany; that by means of the voting power of the shares so acquired the canal company has been able to and has in effect maintained in office for more than ten years directors of the Railread Company who were friendly to the interests of the Canal Company and disposed to carry out its policy, and who have, in fact managed the af fairs of the railroad in the interests of the cana company and against the interests of the rail road company itself and of its minority stock holders, and in violation of the purpose for which

ing for the last two hours to get inside. She is showing signals of distress, and is firing guns, but secure the completion of the canal, which if comshowing signals of distress, and is firing guns, but no assistance has been sent to her. Two small vessels are reported to have been wrecked off Point St. Andrea.

A huge wave broke over part of the water front in the early evening and fleoded the streets near by. Two cabs with herses and drivers were caught in the correct where the water was receding, were carried into the hurbor and were drowned. Fifty persons have been injured by falling trees, tiles and chunneys.

Paris, Jau. 1c.—The French steamer St. Mare, from Marseilles to Havre, ran down an Italian bark off Villafranca en Saturday during a heavy siert storm. The bark went down with all of her crew of thirteen men. by the railroad for useless property alleged to belong to the canal company. It is also declared Toronto, Jan. 16.—"The Empire," the chief Government organ, in an editorial on the "Governments or the established, running between Canada and first Britain and completing the through Canadian line from Great Britain to Asia. The country is to be made finally independent of the United States aggression upon Canadian canals by the completion of the sault Canal upon our own soil in the course of the present year. The despending of navigation in the St. Lawrence and clowhere is to be completed upon an uniform 14-foot basis, and in three years' lime vessels of 2,000 tons burden will be able to steam from Great Britain into Lake Superior, returning with the motherland. The Conservative party will continue its policy without looking to Washington or sacrificing Canadian interests upon the airar of American worship and unparticite continentalism. The tariff will be changed, amended and improved as the airding of fixed laws in other countries or the changing condition of our country demand; but always and everything of the great grain interests will be safe guarded, and swhere Canadian interests with the call will be allowed to be subserved by the charter of the currier carried to the property and privileges of the railroad company and the province of the railroad company and the power to acquire the railroad company had the power to acquire the voting power thereon cannot be exerci

far as human skill and knowledge are available the national policy will be perfected in detail and preserved in principle."

The article in conclusion says: "Sir John Thompson has very properly warned Canadians against triding with annexation by pattering with independence," and with annexation by pattering with independence, and urges the Liberal party to remember that by the subservient promotion of annexation they are creating an evil of which no man can estimate the future danger.

HOME, DULLE TRADE

trated.

It is believed that no case has ever been presented to the Attorney-General involving onestions of greater public interests than those which he will be called upon to consider upon this appli-

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Soon after 9 o'clock Dr. Johnston made a brief call at the Blaine residence. When he Left the bouse he told a reporter that Mr. Blaine was somewhat stronger than he was this morn-

"SENATOR" MURPHY'S PLOT.

STRIKING A BLOW AT D. CADY HERRICK. IN REALITY, THOUGH, IT IS AIMED AT MR.

CLEVELAND-A TEMPEST IN THE ALBANY BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 16 .- Edward Murphy, jr., to-morrow will be elected a United States Senator by the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature, but it is a remarkable fact that at the very moment when Richard Croker was whispering to President-elect Cleveland that Mr. Murphy

s his friend, Mr. Murphy was in Albany doing

his utmost to punish a leading Cleveland Demo

crat for supporting Mr. Cleveland for President. This leading Cleveland Democrat is D. Cady Herrick, the chief of the Albany Democratic organ-Mr. Herrick for many years has been the leader of the Albany Democrats. Mr. Murphy came to

Albany to-day and attempted to wrench away Mr. Herrick's power and thus deprive him of his leadership. Meanwhile Mr. Hill in Washington was professing his profound love for Mr. Cleveland. But one reason for Murphy's attack upon Mr. Herrick was to make room for Mr. Hill in Albany County, which is now his residence, and to push him into the place of its leader instead of

Mr. Herrick. Mr. Murphy assailed Mr. Herrick through the Board of Aldermen of Albany. This board up to to-day has been controlled by Mr. Herrick's ad-

erents. Mr. Murphy, through the aid of Anthony Brady, an Albany Democratic capitalist, who is in terested with him in the street railways of Troy, managed, by promises of patronage in the State departments, to seduce away six Aldermen formerly devoted to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Her-The Board of Aldermen met to-night, and Mr. Murphy resolved to show his new power by having them elect an anti-Cleveland man named Arthur Grant as Alderman in place of the late Philip Russ. The Board of Aldermen met, and Alderman Mulderry, now a Murphy Demoerat, offered a resolution providing for the election of Grant as Alderman. The Cleveland Democrats moved to lay the moiton on the table and were defeated by a vote of ten to seven. majority consisted of six Murphy Democrats and four Republicans.

The Cleveland Democrats, seeing that they were beaten, moved that the Board should take a recess. This motion they carried. Then they called a caucus of the Democratic Aldermen. The caneus was one of anary dissension. Four of the Murphy Democrats finally left the caucus, eaving two of their members behind. Cleveland Democrats managed to persuade two of the Democrats who had gone over to Murphy to return to them. This gave them a vote in the Board of Aldermen of six, and they hastily ad-

Board of Aldermen of six, and they hastily adjourned the Board.

It was the intention of "Senator" Murphy, if he had thus triumphed over Mr. Herrick in this apparently trivial matter, to claim that he no longer conrolled the Democratic organization of Albany County, and to ask President-cleet Cleveland to give all the offices to Senato-litil. But the plot failed as described.

It is interesting to note that Richard Croker sent word to Murphy's followers to-day that Mr. Cleveland had promised him that some man agreeable to Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill should go into the Cabinet, and that Daniel S. Lamont was to be the other New-York member of the Cabinet.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES ILL.

STRICKEN WITH ANGINA PECTORIS WHILE ON A VISIT TO HIS SON.

ILS CONDITION SERIOUS AT ONE TIME-PAR-TIALLY RECOVERED. BUT NOT YET

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 16 .- The information has ust been obtained that ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes has had an attack of neuralgia of the heart, and although his condition has slightly improved, he is still a very sick man. Ex-President Hayes left home last Monday on a tri place be spent a few days with his son Webb, who ing of it. On Saturday he experienced a severe currence of the malady, but being prepared for his return home, proceeded on his journey, ac-

ompanied by his son. Word had been sent home by telegraph of the endition of the General, and he was met at the F. S. Hilbish, the family physician, with a carriage. Entering the vehicle, they were rapidly driven to the Hayes mansion, in Spiegel Grove, bedside. To day some of the facts were ascer-tained by a reporter, who immediately interviewed the attending physician, Dr. Hilbish. Dr. Hilbish is one of the best-known physicians of this city and at the time of the fatal illness of Mrs. Lucy Webb lat the time of the fatal liniess of arts, Liny Weehi Hayes was one of the physicians that attended her. The doctor stated that the ex-Fresident had been suffering with a severe attack of heart neuralsin or angina pectoris, which he had suf-fered while at Clevekind, but that to-day he had partianly recovered, but was not yet out of dan-ger. The doctor will spend the night at his bed-side.

get. The doctor will spend the light at his ocuside.

To-night quietness prevails at the Hayes
mansion, and the only information that can be
obtained is such as the physician in attendance
gives out. In speaking with the relatives and
immediate friends they state that the General
is not seriously sick, and that he will again be
out in a few days. The news that the ex-President has been ill and that his illness has been
of a serious native will be received with surprise
not only by the outside world but by the people of this city.

The sickness of the General has been attended
with such quietness that little attention was
paid to the announcement that he was indisposed,
and it was believed that he was only suffering
from a severe cold. Rutherford B. Hayes, Webb
c. Hayes and Miss Frances flayes are now in the
city, while Scott is at Cincinnati.

FOUND DEAD AT AN OPEN WINDOW.

Montreal, Jan. 16 (Special).—A great sensation was caused here to day by the mystery surrounding the tracic death of Arthur E. Allan, the youngest son of the late sir Hugh Allan, who had inherited several of his father's millions, and who some time ago was entitled to the second of the Richer of Montreal. Young gaged to a nicce of the Bishop of Montreal. Young Allan, who had only recently attained his majority, did not live at the family mansion of Raven's Crag, but occupied handsome apartments on Derchester-st.

second floor of the home of William C. Whitney, No. 2 West Fifty-seventh-st., caught fire from a gas jet at 9:15 o'clock last night. The fire was soon put out. The only loss was that of the curtain, which was valued at \$50.

ALMOST A'T THE ZERO MARK.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SEVERE COLD WAVE STILL HANGS ON.

HEAVY ICE IN THE SOUND AND LOWER BAY-VESSELS HELD FAST IN FLOES-A RISE IN THE TEMPERATURE EXPECTED TO-DAY. It was a bitterly cold day yesterday, the

thermometer evincing a strong desire to record zero weather. Early in the morning, just about daybreak the mercury was only a fraction above zero in the thermometer of the Weather Bureau. It gradually climbed up to 13 degrees about \$ o'clock, but could not get any higher. The people who came in from the suburbs in the morning to business reported much colder weather in the rural districts. The ice in the rivers and bays did not give

much trouble. It was soft and springy, what there was of it, and steam vessels forced their way through it with only a little delay. from Governor's Island to Staten Island there was a clear space of open water, and the Staten Island ferrybeats were not delayed in their trips except off the Whitehall slip. There the ice from the East and North rivers collected and made progress slow. All the ferries ran on their schedule time, however. The ice in the Sound gave consider able trouble. From City Island it was reported that six tugs and schooners were stuck fast in the ice there. The tug A. E. Burnside, which had been imprisoned in the ice at City Island since Saturday, got free yesterday, and came down to New-York. The schooner Druid, at ancher in City Island Harbor, was cut by the ice packed about her, and at last accounts was leaking badly. It was decided to carry her cargo ashore. The

reported stuck in the ice near the Stepping There was some delay on the elevated roads esterday owing to the cold. Colonel Hain said: The delays have been slight. We have to use more coal and have to stop oftener to take it on board. Besides, the engines do not make steam as well in exceedingly cold weather. All railroads suffer from delays more or less in cold weather.

ice was so thick around the imprisoned vessels

at City Island that the crews visited each other

by walking over the ice. The tug Hercules was

We have fewer than other roads." The cold wave yesterday covered all the country astward of Minnesota and extended as far south as Florida. Tennessee, Virginia and other sections where one does not look for intensily cold weather, were severely affected by the temperature, It was the coldest "snap" known in the South for some years, and it was also pretty cold here. The mercury in Perry's thermometer registered a temperature of 4 degrees above zero at 3 o'clock in the morning. Three hours later it was down to 2 degrees above. At 9 o'clock it had only erawled up to 3 degrees, and at noon to 5. At 3:30 it stood at 13 degrees, at 6 o'clock at 11 degrees, and at 8 o'clock it was down to 8 degrees

degrees, and at 8 o'clock it was down to 8 degrees. The prospects for to-day are that it will be warmer, and a little warmer weather will not be unwelcome to the citizens of New-York.

The air was bracing yesterday, and altogether the weather was not unhealthy. The ice which has been hanging around the waters for nearly a week, is a source of great disconfort to the pilots. It carries away buoys in channels, and it renders the handling of big ships a matter of difficulty. One or two pilot boats are frozen fast in the harbor, and some that are outside are reluctant to try and sail in while the ice is so thick in the Lower Bay. No general thaw is promised for some time, but when one does come the liudson is expected to pour great quantities of ice down into the bays.

FRUIT MEN SUFFER HEAVY LOSS. FIVE MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS UNABLE TO

DISCHARGE THEIR CARGOES. prolonged cold weather is playing havoe with the fruit trade in this city, and every day that the emperature lingers below the freezing point adds to he misery of the importers of oranges and lemons and wells the total of their losses. There are at the presnt time five steamers from the Mediterranean lying at helr piers waiting to unload. One of them, the Hexham, has been in port two weeks, and only part of her cargo is unlended, and that part froze on the pler. The Hexham carried 12,000 boxes of lemons and 5 000 boxes of orange Mathews, with 5,000 boxes of lemons and 5,400 box of oranges; the Letimbro with 19,000 boxes of lemons ,000 boxes of oranges, all waiting for a chance to inload. In all there are 47,000 boxes of lemons alued at \$100,000 and 51,000 boxes of oranges worth \$75,000 tied up at the wharves. And just now a

"Nor does this stopping of our business," said a fruit importer yesterday, "tell all the story. The igures given do not include the charges for wharfage and demurrage we have to pay, which will be fully

alyzed." said another importer, "for we cannot send back any money to the shippers in Sielly, who cannot, in consequence, buy the fruit brought in by the growers. Then there is the Florida orange trade demoralized by this constant accumulation of foreign fruit in the harbor, likely to be dumped on the market any day."

weather. The out-of-town trade has practically ceased, all the devices of the fruit dealers for shipping fruit wrapped in thick "frost-proof" brown paper having oeen found anavaling this time. The intense cold penetrates the thickest paper covering. Nor do the two heated piers, one in Brooklyn and the other in Jersey City, enable the importers to unload their cargoes, for the moment the hatches of the vessels are apened the frosty air strikes down to the fruit and entills it. No traders in the city are more anxious for the departure of the cold wave than the fruit men.

Central Park lakes in condition for skating on Sun-day. Nature has provided plenty of thick ice and bracing weather, but the Park Department, the only briefing weather, but the Park Department, the only excuse for whose existence is that it furnishes opportunities for innocent recreation and amusement for the masses of the people, utterly failed to do its part and have the lakes and ponds prepared for the shaters. In censequence of this 25,000 or 30,000 people who might have had a pleasant day's sport returned disappointed and justly indignant at the Tanmany authorities whose neglect or want of forester, filled, the growd with vengeful emptions.

sight filled the crowd with vengeful emotions.

The excuse given for keeping the thousands of shaters from the big lake was that it was covered with snow, and that the park efficials had not enough laborers to do the work of sweeping it off and also to clean off the walks and open up the paths of the park. The fact was, however, that by noon at least one-quarter of the large lake had been cleared and acres of it were ready for the sport, yet the pigheaded representatives of the Park Board refused to allow the states to go upon the lee. Naturally and the skaters to go upon the lee. Naturally and properly they denounced Tammany Hall for their disappointment, and declared their purpose of deposing

yesterday.

Dectors Johnston and Hyatt called shortly after 2:00 o'clock this afternoon, and a few minutes afterward issued the following bulletin:

Mr. Dialne's condition is one of great weakness, shown principally in a feeblehess of the heart's action and difficult breathing. He is perfectly conscious, and at no time has been in a state of stupor. As he suffers no pain, no narcetics or sedutives have at any time been given, and it is not probable that such refuedles will be needed."

A FIRE IN WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S HOUSE.

A window curtain in one of the rooms on the second floor of the home of William C. Whitney, No. 2 West Flifty-seventh-st., caught fire from a gas jet out. The only loss was that of the curtain, which was remained for his rooms. An hour later the building appointment, and declared their purpose of deposing appointment, and declared their purpose of deposing the when the first many when the first floor, and when the firmen arrived the inmates had to be rescued from the room place of great weakness. When the flames were extinguished it was found that tyrannical eligarchy from plower the next time they get a chance to do so at the polts.

When the flames were extinguished it was found that they flad may be found at they flad may be found at they flad may a stories are affoat their purpose of deposing the transition of the parks at the part or the subordinates on Sunday was that Superintendent Parsons had not men enough at his doors from the parlor, Alian was found stiting by a doors from the parlor, Alian was found stiting by a doors from the parlor, Alian was found stiting by a doors from the parlor on the first floor, while in his bedroom, separated by folding the subordinates on Sunday was that Superintendent Parsons had not men enough alks of snow and attend to the other necessary work of the lone sufferent which was clear of snow during the latter half of the day was sheat on the parlor on the first floor, while in his bedroom, separated by folding the parlor on the first floor, while in hi